

QUESTIONS FOR PRIESTS FROM THEIR ARCHBISHOP.

The Clergy of This Diocese Must Consider in a Conference at the Cathedral the Case of "Albertus, an Anti-Povertyite, and His Two Confessors."

EACH MUST AVOW HIS POSITION.

Is Discipline Intended for Those Clergymen Who Are in Sympathy with Dr. McGlynn or His Doctrines?

Archbishop Corrigan, it would seem, is about to take certain definite action regarding those members of the Catholic clergy and laity who continue to sympathize with the doctrines of the ex-communicated priest Dr. McGlynn and his Anti-Poverty Society.

To each clergyman in his diocese Archbishop Corrigan has caused to be sent a number of pertinent questions, to be discussed at a conference to be held at the Cathedral on Thursday, February 19.

In answering these questions a clergyman must virtually disclose his exact position regarding Dr. McGlynn and anti-poverty doctrines.

What the Archbishop's object is in thus placing each of his subordinates on record in the matter can only be surmised, but the most reasonable conclusion is that it is for the purpose of extending discipline to those clergymen whose views do not meet with the approbation of the Archbishop or possibly with those of the Holy See.

The questions which have been sent to each clergyman within Archbishop Corrigan's dominion are in the form of propositions. There are three of these. The first is one in dogmatic theology, the second is one in canonical law and the third—in which the interest lies—is one in moral theology.

The Latin original of this third proposition as sent out by the Archbishop and the question which it suggests is as follows:—

IN THEOLOGICAL MORAL.

Albertus moribus suis socialium principum imbutus, et iuris existimant omnia illa esse, in quibus avaritia individuum proprietate impeditur, ab amico oportet carere, et a pauperibus cavere, respondet se ad prelatum nihil mali committere, siquidem res agitur more politica uti ultra extra ecclesiam. Ut tamen morum amice perit, doctores confessorum. A primo omnino damnum, tum ob doctrinam quam defendit, tum ob doctrinam defensorum, quam illi incurrunt qui supradictis comitis adstant. A secundo mittit excommunicationem. Sed et si Albertus in conspectum non se reddat, in doctrina defensorum, quam illi incurrunt qui supradictis comitis adstant, non intelligunt, et ad vitam condita, non quia non habet ius ad eandem, sed pro bono pacis et ad vitanda scandala.

Quasi, primo, quod sententiam sit de modo agendi Alberti, deinde rationibus ab ipso allatis; secundo, quod sententiam sit de modo agendi utriusque confessoris respondentibus.

THE TRANSLATION.

The translation is as follows:—

"Albertus, a man imbued with the principles of the moderate socialism, believes that he has a right to attend those meetings in which the property of individuals is considered, and that he is advised by a friend, an excellent Catholic, that he is in serious danger. He answers that he is doing no wrong, since the matter is merely political and beyond the province of ecclesiastical authority."

However, to go as his friend he goes to two confessors. The first of them he goes to and confesses him, both because of the doctrine which he maintains and also because of the reserved case which is incurred by those who attend the above mentioned meetings.

"He received more mildly by the second confessor. The latter tried to persuade Albertus that he should not make himself conspicuous in the defence of the doctrine which certain people call moderate socialism, and that he should avoid giving spiritual offence to weaker brethren."

"The question is, first, what opinion must we hold concerning the conduct of Albertus and the reasons alleged by him; second, what judgment must we pass upon the answers of the two confessors?"

ITS MOTIVE.

It is a reasonable conclusion that this action on the part of the Archbishop was inspired by the continued extension of the Anti-Poverty Society, which has a large membership of Catholics, and the fact that a considerable number of Catholic clergymen are known to be more or less in sympathy with Dr. McGlynn.

It has been understood for some time that various members of the clergy in New York have incurred the displeasure of the Archbishop by their espousal of the doctrines promulgated by the Anti-Poverty Society, and among others it has been rumored that these, along with others who had taken a prominent part in politics, were to be disciplined by the College of the Propaganda at Rome.

TAKING A DETERMINED STAND.

Just what form the discipline will take in the cases of those whose views are opposed to the position of the Roman Catholic Church on the question of property rights and other matters at issue in case discipline is meted out after the conference, cannot be foretold with any degree of accuracy.

But the stand that Archbishop Corrigan has taken would seem to indicate a determination to stamp out Dr. McGlynn's doctrines, so far as they are held by Catholic clergymen and members of the Catholic faith in his diocese, even though discipline of the sternest kind be necessary.

I called at the Archbishop's residence last night to see what the Archbishop or his representatives might wish to say on the subject, but the servant would disturb none of the prelates at that hour.

MET THE YELLOW MILL GHOST.

ANDREW B. MORRIS' ADVENTURE BY NIGHT ON A BRIDGEPORT BRIDGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 6, 1891.—The Yellow Mill Bridge ghost has again been seen, and the last man to see it has taken a solemn vow not to go over that bridge again at night alone. This man is Andrew B. Morris, living on Newfield avenue. He claims that he was walking home last night when suddenly saw the figure of a woman on the opposite side of the street, who appeared to be walking as though in a great hurry.

Thinking that possibly the woman might imagine he was being followed he slackened his pace, and was surprised to see that she also slackened hers. Suspecting she might be laboring under a delusion he stopped and waited until she had passed, and then he turned and retraced his steps for quite a distance and also turned and retraced hers.

By that time he had reached the Yellow Mill Bridge and flashed through his mind. He stopped and picked up a stone and started to throw it at the figure. The woman's figure crossed the bridge ahead of him, and when he was about the centre of the span the figure turned and walked toward him.

For a moment he was too startled to move and then he hurled the rock at the figure. The stone went true, hit its mark, but when it met the figure it seemed to disappear and when it struck one of the heavy iron pillars of the bridge, the figure seemed to disappear, and a yell from Morris's house, where he arrived in a state of exhaustion.

THAWING DYNAMITE EXPLODED.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 6, 1891.—A gang of stone blasters employed on the Air Line division of the New York and New Haven Railroad placed a piece of dynamite on the forge in their shanty to thaw it out while they ate their dinner to-day. Shortly after there was a tremendous explosion shattering the shanty and injuring all the men.

The foreman, Chancellor L. Barbour, of Colchester, will lose the sight of both eyes, is badly cut about the head and may die; Michael Kelly, of Williamstown, was badly injured about the face and head; Daniel Sullivan, of Williamstown, was slightly injured; John Sullivan, No. 2, so called, of Williamstown, was badly injured about the face and head; and all the men were defended by the explosion.

All of the men were defended by the explosion. They were brought to this city and taken to the hospital.

LEFT HIS CREDITORS IN THE LURCH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 6, 1891.—The creditors of Charles E. Tidy, of this city, the well known manager of summer excursions to Boston, Crescent Beach, Glen Island and other places, found out this morning that he departed leaving behind about \$20,000 in debts. He has been going about

three weeks, but his family did not leave town until this morning. It is supposed that Tidy is in Boston. Several of his creditors will institute proceedings to bring him back.

PROSTRATED BY FALSE NEWS.

SERIOUS EFFECT OF A TELEGRAM'S BLUNDER IN RECEIVING A MESSAGE.

Mrs. Fitch, wife of an assemblyman, Joseph Fitch, who received a bogus telegraph despatch on Wednesday afternoon saying her sister was dead, and who was utterly prostrated by the news, was resting comfortably when I called at her home, No. 238 Lincoln avenue, Flushing, L. I., last evening.

Mr. Fitch, who had made a hurried visit to his law office in this city, said that the shock to his wife, who is nervous and delicate, was very severe, but the full extent of the injury to her health could not yet be ascertained. The liquor which she had taken was attending her.

The telegram that Mrs. Fitch received was intended for F. F. McElroy, whose sister died in New York.

Mr. Fitch was under the impression that the telegram had been returned, but discovered that his wife had preserved it. It read:—

New York, Feb. 4, 1891.
Mrs. Joseph Fitch, No. 238 Lincoln street, Flushing, L. I. Your sister is dead. Lovingly, Will.

The despatch was received by Mrs. Fitch shortly after midnight last night, and after she had partially recovered from the shock and was preparing to go to New York the messenger boy returned saying the despatch was not for her, but then gave her the one sent by her husband saying he would be detained in the city until evening.

Mr. Fitch says he had no idea of bringing proceedings against the Western Union company when he first called at the superintendent's office in New York, but that being indignantly told that he must put his claims for damages in writing he became so angry that he went to his father-in-law's office on New York street, opposite, and wrote a letter saying he would accept \$1,000 on that day in settlement. But when he returned in half an hour to the superintendent's office that official, as well as the assistant superintendent, had left.

Mr. Fitch said that from the treatment he had received he thought the only way to compel the company to realize the gravity of the error which had been made and compel them to mend a defective service was the course he had taken.

Under the circumstances an action against the company for \$25,000 damages, and says he will not compromise, but will fight the thing through to the end.

Mr. Fitch concluded by saying he did not seek notoriety in any shape, and that he had received a number of letters of sympathy from prominent men.

HENRY CABOT LODGE HAS IN THE SUNDAY HERALD A LUCENT HISTORICAL PAPER ON THE WAY THOMAS JEFFERSON WAS MADE PRESIDENT OVER ANTON BURR BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CLERK MULLEN'S FEARFUL DEATH.

RUN DOWN BY A FREIGHT TRAIN IN NEWARK, N. J., AND TERRIBLY MANGLED.

Edward Mullen, clerk of the State Prison at Trenton, was run over by a freight train at the Market Street Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Newark, about two o'clock yesterday morning. He died at a quarter past five in St. Michael's Hospital, having never recovered consciousness. At ten minutes past two the night baggage man heard a heavy breathing near the platform. He walked along with the lantern and found Mr. Mullen's body, badly mangled, lying near the fence which runs between the tracks.

The surgeons found that the skull was fractured at the base of the brain, there being a deep wound in the back of the head. The left foot was nearly all torn off and hung by a shred of flesh, the left leg was mangled and the right leg badly cut. Mullen was taken to St. Michael's Hospital on Thursday and stopped off at Elizabeth, where he is stated to have drunk some liquor. He had been suffering from rheumatism for several weeks, and his friends claim that it unsettled his mind. He brought his little son, three years of age, with him to the hospital. The doctor there has been unable to see old friends, and visited his brother Michael, a reporter, at the latter's house on Kinney street.

Mullen had been identified with newspapers in Newark for many years. He was born in Ireland, and was a graduate of the College of the Holy Cross, Whitehouse, N. Y., went to Newark twenty years ago and began his career as a printer. He was forty-seven years of age. He figured for many years in democratic politics. Senator McClellan once appointed him to the position of gathering data and statistics on the tariff question.

He was appointed in 1884 a United States Postal Inspector, and was later promoted to the position of chief clerk. He was removed by Postmaster Wamsmaker for partisan reasons, but when the office of bookkeeper in the State Prison was vacant he was appointed to fill it. He ran for Alderman once and was defeated. He had been a widower for three years.

DISMISSED THE POLICE FORCE.

A mass meeting of citizens in Guttenberg on Thursday evening raised a fund and hired six watchmen to guard against thieves.

The watchmen went on duty, but failed to discover burglars who broke into a freight car at the West Shore Depot and stole thirty-eight brass buttons and a quantity of other goods. The burglars were discharged yesterday, and the village is again without police protection.

At a meeting of the Guttenberg Citizens' Association, which was proposed, with Court Officer John Zeller in command.

THEIR LITTLE SON THE VICTIM.

Peter McCloskey, a twelve-year-old boy, was severely slashed while playing the role of a peace-maker yesterday at his home, No. 27 Willow avenue, Hoboken. His parents had a drunken quarrel, and his mother seized a kettle filled with boiling water, and threw it at the father. The child jumped between his parents and received the contents of the kettle. Mr. McCloskey was arrested and committed to jail.

CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL LIBEL.

Anon Papanashek, of No. 192 Second avenue, this city, was arrested last night by Long Island City, N. Y., police, charged with libel. He was charged with libel for having published in his paper, the "New York Herald," a story that a woman named Anna Voeltge, who was a resident of Long Island City, had committed suicide by jumping from the roof of her house.

Papanashek's story is that he sold a drug store in Long Island City, and that Voeltge, who is a druggist, was hired to run it. After some difficulty about the payments, Papanashek was told that Voeltge was going to leave him out of the store. He and Voeltge then had a quarrel, and a huge placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store.

Voeltge's story is that he sold a drug store in Long Island City, and that Voeltge, who is a druggist, was hired to run it. After some difficulty about the payments, Papanashek was told that Voeltge was going to leave him out of the store. He and Voeltge then had a quarrel, and a huge placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store.

Voeltge's story is that he sold a drug store in Long Island City, and that Voeltge, who is a druggist, was hired to run it. After some difficulty about the payments, Papanashek was told that Voeltge was going to leave him out of the store. He and Voeltge then had a quarrel, and a huge placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store.

Voeltge's story is that he sold a drug store in Long Island City, and that Voeltge, who is a druggist, was hired to run it. After some difficulty about the payments, Papanashek was told that Voeltge was going to leave him out of the store. He and Voeltge then had a quarrel, and a huge placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store.

Voeltge's story is that he sold a drug store in Long Island City, and that Voeltge, who is a druggist, was hired to run it. After some difficulty about the payments, Papanashek was told that Voeltge was going to leave him out of the store. He and Voeltge then had a quarrel, and a huge placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store.

Voeltge's story is that he sold a drug store in Long Island City, and that Voeltge, who is a druggist, was hired to run it. After some difficulty about the payments, Papanashek was told that Voeltge was going to leave him out of the store. He and Voeltge then had a quarrel, and a huge placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store.

Voeltge's story is that he sold a drug store in Long Island City, and that Voeltge, who is a druggist, was hired to run it. After some difficulty about the payments, Papanashek was told that Voeltge was going to leave him out of the store. He and Voeltge then had a quarrel, and a huge placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store.

Voeltge's story is that he sold a drug store in Long Island City, and that Voeltge, who is a druggist, was hired to run it. After some difficulty about the payments, Papanashek was told that Voeltge was going to leave him out of the store. He and Voeltge then had a quarrel, and a huge placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store.

Voeltge's story is that he sold a drug store in Long Island City, and that Voeltge, who is a druggist, was hired to run it. After some difficulty about the payments, Papanashek was told that Voeltge was going to leave him out of the store. He and Voeltge then had a quarrel, and a huge placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store.

Voeltge's story is that he sold a drug store in Long Island City, and that Voeltge, who is a druggist, was hired to run it. After some difficulty about the payments, Papanashek was told that Voeltge was going to leave him out of the store. He and Voeltge then had a quarrel, and a huge placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store.

Voeltge's story is that he sold a drug store in Long Island City, and that Voeltge, who is a druggist, was hired to run it. After some difficulty about the payments, Papanashek was told that Voeltge was going to leave him out of the store. He and Voeltge then had a quarrel, and a huge placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store.

Voeltge's story is that he sold a drug store in Long Island City, and that Voeltge, who is a druggist, was hired to run it. After some difficulty about the payments, Papanashek was told that Voeltge was going to leave him out of the store. He and Voeltge then had a quarrel, and a huge placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store.

Voeltge's story is that he sold a drug store in Long Island City, and that Voeltge, who is a druggist, was hired to run it. After some difficulty about the payments, Papanashek was told that Voeltge was going to leave him out of the store. He and Voeltge then had a quarrel, and a huge placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store.

Voeltge's story is that he sold a drug store in Long Island City, and that Voeltge, who is a druggist, was hired to run it. After some difficulty about the payments, Papanashek was told that Voeltge was going to leave him out of the store. He and Voeltge then had a quarrel, and a huge placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store.

Voeltge's story is that he sold a drug store in Long Island City, and that Voeltge, who is a druggist, was hired to run it. After some difficulty about the payments, Papanashek was told that Voeltge was going to leave him out of the store. He and Voeltge then had a quarrel, and a huge placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store.

Voeltge's story is that he sold a drug store in Long Island City, and that Voeltge, who is a druggist, was hired to run it. After some difficulty about the payments, Papanashek was told that Voeltge was going to leave him out of the store. He and Voeltge then had a quarrel, and a huge placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store.

Voeltge's story is that he sold a drug store in Long Island City, and that Voeltge, who is a druggist, was hired to run it. After some difficulty about the payments, Papanashek was told that Voeltge was going to leave him out of the store. He and Voeltge then had a quarrel, and a huge placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store.

Voeltge's story is that he sold a drug store in Long Island City, and that Voeltge, who is a druggist, was hired to run it. After some difficulty about the payments, Papanashek was told that Voeltge was going to leave him out of the store. He and Voeltge then had a quarrel, and a huge placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store.

Voeltge's story is that he sold a drug store in Long Island City, and that Voeltge, who is a druggist, was hired to run it. After some difficulty about the payments, Papanashek was told that Voeltge was going to leave him out of the store. He and Voeltge then had a quarrel, and a huge placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store.

Voeltge's story is that he sold a drug store in Long Island City, and that Voeltge, who is a druggist, was hired to run it. After some difficulty about the payments, Papanashek was told that Voeltge was going to leave him out of the store. He and Voeltge then had a quarrel, and a huge placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store.

Voeltge's story is that he sold a drug store in Long Island City, and that Voeltge, who is a druggist, was hired to run it. After some difficulty about the payments, Papanashek was told that Voeltge was going to leave him out of the store. He and Voeltge then had a quarrel, and a huge placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store.

Voeltge's story is that he sold a drug store in Long Island City, and that Voeltge, who is a druggist, was hired to run it. After some difficulty about the payments, Papanashek was told that Voeltge was going to leave him out of the store. He and Voeltge then had a quarrel, and a huge placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store.

Voeltge's story is that he sold a drug store in Long Island City, and that Voeltge, who is a druggist, was hired to run it. After some difficulty about the payments, Papanashek was told that Voeltge was going to leave him out of the store. He and Voeltge then had a quarrel, and a huge placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store.

Voeltge's story is that he sold a drug store in Long Island City, and that Voeltge, who is a druggist, was hired to run it. After some difficulty about the payments, Papanashek was told that Voeltge was going to leave him out of the store. He and Voeltge then had a quarrel, and a huge placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store, and the placard was placed in the window of the store.

FAMILY SECRET—A BARE SECRET—A BARE SECRET.

Its First President Was Darius R. Maughan and It Began Business Badly.

CLAPP NOW RUNS THE CONCERN.

Something About Another of Durland's Dummies and an Enthusiastic Priestly Advocate.

The "Family Fund Society," whose doings were exposed in yesterday's HERALD, has quite a history. It was begotten of the famous National Trust Company, which collapsed in 1873. Darius R. Maughan was the president of the trust company.

Receiver J. Best discovered discrepancies in the personal account of President Maughan. The receiver finally traced about \$100,000 to the Andes fire insurance firm, in which Maughan's spendthrift son was a partner. The money went to stay the son's creditors.

Young Maughan had married a daughter of Major Russ. When the son died old Maughan got the widow to give up everything she had on the supposition that it was to shield the financial reputation of her dead husband. Maughan used the money for his own purposes. When his trust company went under his friends and his former directors among whom was Russell Sage, became the incorporators of the Family Fund Society and Maughan its president.

One of the first policies written was in favor of the heirs of Mr. Darius R. Maughan, and they benefited to the extent of \$20,000—one hundred cents on the dollar. On November 10 last a claim was compromised. It was that of the widow of Horace B. Russ, a member of the Old Guard and formerly adjutant of the Ninth regiment. The claim was settled at the sixty day limit for \$1,000—the policy being for \$10,000 and the interest paid.

It is said that a Mr. Millard, of Bayley, Pa., is now president, and Mr. Collingwood secretary. E. Clapp is the chap who is really running the old concern at No. 137 Broadway. On an upper floor he has a similar affair called the Home Benefit Association.

"GIFT ENTERPRISE" INDORSEMENT.

Promoter Durland's case came up this morning before Judge Edwards at Hudson, N. Y. He will require to show cause why the "Gift Enterprise" and Distribution Fund Association should not be dissolved and a receiver appointed.

The "Gift Enterprise" sheet, after publishing in its support columns the advertisement of a woman puff (at so much a line) of this worthless scheme did not publish the scathing report of the State Banking department on the day following.

The day the examination was concluded it was in Durland's office. Mrs. Lydia C. Cocks, who brought the case on, said that she had been told by a woman whom Mr. Head in his answer charged with blackmail and with having had a child by Durland, that she had been told by a woman whom Mr. Head in his answer charged with blackmail and with having had a child by Durland, that she had been told by a woman whom Mr. Head in his answer charged with blackmail and with having had a child by Durland.

Some months ago the "Gift Enterprise" sheet started to invest in the National Trust Company, and it was then that the investigation was dropped, for reasons best known to both parties concerned. A few Sundays ago the "Gift Enterprise" sheet started to invest in the National Trust Company, and it was then that the investigation was dropped, for reasons best known to both parties concerned.

On October 29, 1890, the "Philadelphia Bond and Investment Company" published a circular letter in which it was stated that the "Gift Enterprise" sheet was a worthless scheme, and that it was then that the investigation was dropped, for reasons best known to both parties concerned.

In the list of favored bondholders who have had paym

Each of these is interested in a little sheet, printed in French, called "New York Herald," now in its third year, and published at No. 338 East Seventy-sixth street. Its paper has contained a three-quarter page display advertisement of Durland's scheme from the beginning. Durland is a Canadian, and is now in New York, and is now in New York, and is now in New York.

Each of these is interested in a little sheet, printed in French, called "New York Herald," now in its third year, and published at No. 338 East Seventy-sixth street. Its paper has contained a three-quarter page display advertisement of Durland's scheme from the beginning. Durland is a Canadian, and is now in New York, and is now in New York, and is now in New York.

Each of these is interested in a little sheet, printed in French, called "New York Herald," now in its third year, and published at No. 338 East Seventy-sixth street. Its paper has contained a three-quarter page display advertisement of Durland's scheme from the beginning. Durland is a Canadian, and is now in New York, and is now in New York, and is now in New York.

Each of these is interested in a little sheet, printed in French, called "New York Herald," now in its third year, and published at No. 338 East Seventy-sixth street. Its paper has contained a three-quarter page display advertisement of Durland's scheme from the beginning. Durland is a Canadian, and is now in New York, and is now in New York, and is now in New York.

Each of these is interested in a little sheet, printed in French, called "New York Herald," now in its third year, and published at No. 338 East Seventy-sixth street. Its paper has contained a three-quarter page display advertisement of Durland's scheme from the beginning. Durland is a Canadian, and is now in New York, and is now in New York, and is now in New York.

Each of these is interested in a little sheet, printed in French, called "New York Herald," now in its third year, and published at No. 338 East Seventy-sixth street. Its paper has contained a three-quarter page display advertisement of Durland's scheme from the beginning. Durland is a Canadian, and is now in New York, and is now in New York, and is now in New York.

Each of these is interested in a little sheet, printed in French, called "New York Herald," now in its third year, and published at No. 338 East Seventy-sixth street. Its paper has contained a three-quarter page display advertisement of Durland's scheme from the beginning. Durland is a Canadian, and is now in New York, and is now in New York, and is now in New York.

Each of these is interested in a little sheet, printed in French, called "New York Herald," now in its third year, and published at No. 338 East Seventy-sixth street. Its paper has contained a three-quarter page display advertisement of Durland's scheme from the beginning. Durland is a Canadian, and is now in New York, and is now in New York, and is now in New York.

Each of these is interested in a little sheet, printed in French, called "New York Herald," now in its third year, and published at No. 338 East Seventy-sixth street. Its paper has contained a three-quarter page display advertisement of Durland's scheme from the beginning. Durland is a Canadian, and is now in New York, and is now in New York, and is now in New York.

Each of these is interested in a little sheet, printed in French, called "New York Herald," now in its third year, and published at No. 338 East Seventy-sixth street. Its paper has contained a three-quarter page display advertisement of Durland's scheme from the beginning. Durland is a Canadian, and is now in New York, and is now in New York, and is now in New York.

Each of these is interested in a little sheet, printed in French, called "New York Herald," now in its third year, and published at No. 338 East Seventy-sixth street. Its paper has contained a three-quarter page display advertisement of Durland's scheme from the beginning. Durland is a Canadian, and is now in New York, and is now in New York, and is now in New York.

Each of these is interested in a little sheet, printed in French, called "New York Herald," now in its third year, and published at No. 338 East Seventy-sixth street. Its paper has contained a three-quarter page display advertisement of Durland's scheme from the beginning. Durland is a Canadian, and is now in New York, and is now in New York, and is now in New York.

Each of these is interested in a little sheet, printed in French, called "New York Herald," now in its third year, and published at No. 338 East Seventy-sixth street. Its paper has contained a three-quarter page display advertisement of Durland's scheme from the beginning. Durland is a Canadian, and is now in New York, and is now in New